

BACK IN HIS PALACE, MADERO CONFIDENT OF DEFEATING DIAZ

President of Mexico Has Not Taken Flight, but Is in Capital Conferring With Ministers and Directing Efforts of Government to Regain Control.

OPPOSING FORCES ARE FACING EACH OTHER, READY FOR BATTLE

Rebel General Holds His Army in Leash, Hoping to Attain Victory Without Further Destruction of Life or Property, but Fighting Likely Will Be Resumed To-Day With Federal Attack on Arsenal Where Revolutionists Are Intrenched—Neither Side Can Afford Protection to Foreigners, and Americans May Be Called to Arms in Case of Danger.

Mexico City, February 10.—President Francisco Madero is back in the National Palace, and Senora Madero is in Chapultepec Castle. The President's brief disappearance from the palace caused a rumor that he had taken to flight, but it appears that he was absent only a short time, and since then has been spending his time in conferring with General Huerta, Ernesto Madero, Minister of Finance, and other ministers.

Madero is confident that the government will triumph, and his conversation is characterized by a happy smile and optimistic allusions. He considers the public is with the administration, and looks forward to developments to-morrow as the final act in what he regards as another foolhardy attempt of General Porfirio Diaz's nephew to place the family name at the head of Mexico's official list.

It is admitted at the National Palace that General Blanquet has been prevented from reaching the city by the cutting of the railroad between the capital and Toluca, but some of his men have arrived, and it is confidently believed that sufficient troops will soon be mobilized to warrant an attack on the arsenal. This may be initiated early to-morrow morning, but it is not believed, even if the choice of attacking is left to the government, that it will be before to-morrow afternoon.

It is improbable that to-day's remarkable situation can be much longer maintained. In addition to a small number of troops from Blanquet's command already in the capital, there is reported to be a force of 1,000 men under General Alvarez in the mountains about fifteen miles out and twenty-five carloads more en route from the Cuernavaca district. With whom the sympathies of these men will be when put to the test is an open question.

Americans May Be Called to Arms.

An effort has been made by the diplomatic representatives to obtain foreign patrols for the district in which most of the foreigners live, since neither the government nor the rebels can provide protection, but the efforts have failed. The American defense committee has instructed the American guard at the embassy to keep in close touch, and in case of danger Americans, armed with rifles, are expected to turn out.

The National Palace is guarded to-night by 800 men of all arms, with eight or more heavy guns. Madero claims to have 1,500 men upon whom he can depend.

General Diaz said he had no intention of making an attack, but would await the action of the government forces. The camps present a great similarity, all arms being represented on both sides. A squad of Chapultepec Park guards acts as the personal escort of the insurgent leader.

Unlike the ordinary revolutionist, and even unlike himself at Vera Cruz, General Diaz has wasted no time in issuing manifestoes. Little is known of his plans, but it was learned to-night that he appears to have a large quantity of cash with him in the arsenal. Bundles of bills piled on a desk afford an estimate of the amount as more than 200,000 pesos. As to ammunition, which the government insists is scarce, it is said by friends of Diaz that he is abundantly supplied.

General Diaz Holds Army in Leash.

General Felix Diaz held his army in leash to-day. Nor did the scattered government forces dare to attack him in his fortified positions in and about the arsenal.

Still hoping that he might attain complete control without further loss of life or destruction of property, General Diaz surprised the capital by refraining from turning his heavy guns upon the National Palace.

The government's position has not been materially altered since yesterday, although a few of Blanquet's soldiers—not more than 500—have arrived and a small detachment of rurales has ridden into the city. The forces of General Diaz were not materially augmented, but the proximity of the Zapatistas and the promised early arrival of rebels from the State of Vera Cruz, under Gaudencio de la Llave, appear to have strengthened his hand.

Although almost incomprehensible, it has been impossible for residents of the capital to ascertain the truth regarding the movements of generals whom the government expects to come to the aid of General Huerta, the newly appointed post commander. Officially it has been announced that both General Blanquet and General Angeles are in the city, but this is denied in quarters equally trustworthy. No one has been found who actually has seen these generals, and their failure to appear in public is taken by many as an indication that either they cannot get here or are unwilling to fight.

Keyed to High Pitch of Expectancy.

Establishment of martial law has served to keep inquirers blocks from the most authoritative sources of information, and the people, keyed to the highest pitch of expectancy, swallow with greedy scores of rumors of alarming character.

At one time during the forenoon General Huerta believed he was justified in risking an attack on the rebels, but the latter trained their guns down the streets leading to their positions and prepared to resist. General Huerta's plan was changed.

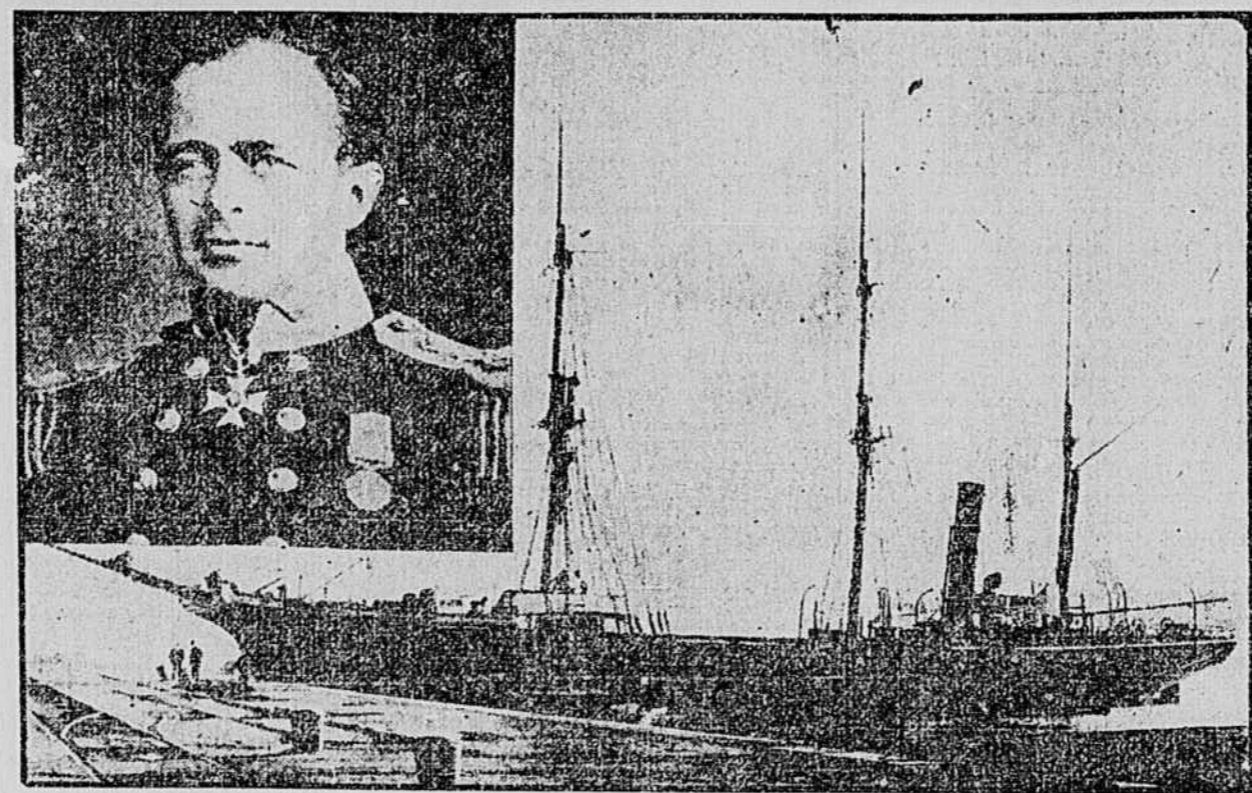
Then a report gained credence that the rebels were about to take the offensive and attack the National Palace, but the day closed without a single encounter between the Federals and the rebels, stationed about a mile apart.

One report, which was not entertained seriously, was that the government proposed to shell the capital in an effort to subjugate Diaz and his troops. According to this plan, the government would plant its cannon on a hill three miles out, and from there attempt to drop shrapnel among the rebels.

General Diaz gradually is widening the zone he controls. He extended his picket line this afternoon. Some of those who still have faith in the power of the government profess to see in the dilatori-

(Continued on Third Page.)

CAPT. ROBERT F. SCOTT, HIS SHIP AND CREW, ON FATAL EXPEDITION TO SOUTH POLE



CAPTAIN ROBERT F. SCOTT.

THE TERRA NOVA.

WARSHIPS RUSHED TO ZONE OF DANGER

Sent Into Mexican Waters for Protection of Foreign Lives and Property.

PROGRAM STOPS THERE

Administration Stoutly Sticking to Policy of "Hands Off" in Southern Republic.

Washington, February 10.—The revolutionary uprising in the City of Mexico completely absorbed the attention of President Taft and the state, War and Navy Departments to-day, and at the end of a series of conferences it was determined that all this government could do was to send a sufficient naval force to Mexican waters to afford refuge for foreigners, and to observe and report upon conditions as they develop.

In accordance with this decision Secretary Meyer ordered the armored cruiser Colorado, now at San Diego, to proceed at once to Mazatlan. Another vessel of the Pacific fleet, probably the armored cruiser South Dakota, also at San Diego, will be dispatched to Acapulco, on the west coast of Mexico, to take up a post to be vacated by the gunboat Denver, which was ordered to Central America.

It was also decided to send two battleships to the Gulf coast of Mexico, but the choice of the ships was left to Admiral Badger, who was immediately cabled to pick out two ships ready for instant service and to send one to Vera Cruz, and another to Tampico. The Colorado, which goes to Mazatlan, is Admiral Southernland's flagship, who is practically assured, will go in person to Mexican waters.

Cabinet Considers Situation.

These orders were given after a Cabinet meeting early in the day, followed by conferences between the Secretaries of State and Navy and the army general staff, while Assistant Secretary of State Wilson and W. T. Doyle, of the Latin-American Bureau, were in communication with Secretary Meyer's naval aides regarding the disposition of warships.

Though little official information was received by the government from Mexico City, enough facts have been at hand to warrant decision upon a course of action, which included renewal of the determination to keep "hands off" in Mexico. In announcing the dispatch of ships to Mexican waters the State Department issued a statement outlining the position of this government.

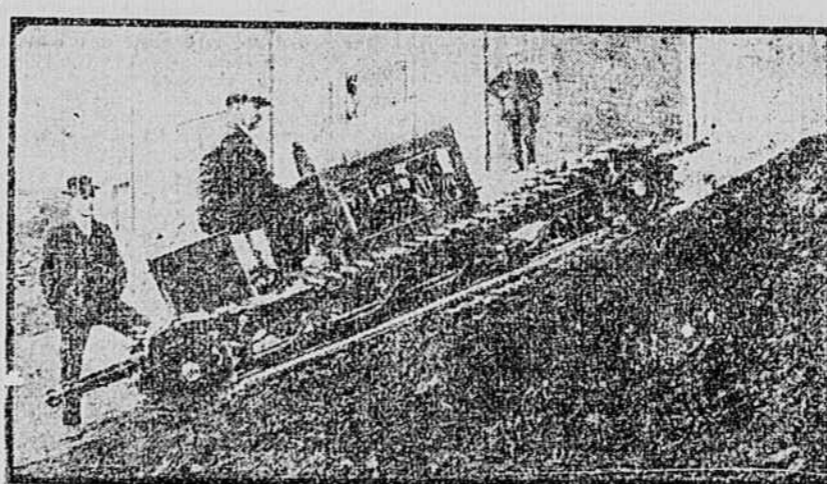
"The sending of these vessels," the State Department declares, "indicates no bias on the part of the government of the United States as to which side shall gain the ascendancy in the struggle that has broken out in Mexico City, and responds merely to the fresh necessity of great caution due to the extreme uncertainty of the new condition forced by the uprising in the Mexican capital, both locally and in its effect upon conditions throughout Mexico, where American citizens and their interests are so very numerous. The sole purpose of the naval disposition is observation and report upon the situation, particularly with reference to the protection being afforded foreigners and their interests. The sending of the vessels represents no change whatever in the policy of the President."

No Landing Parties.

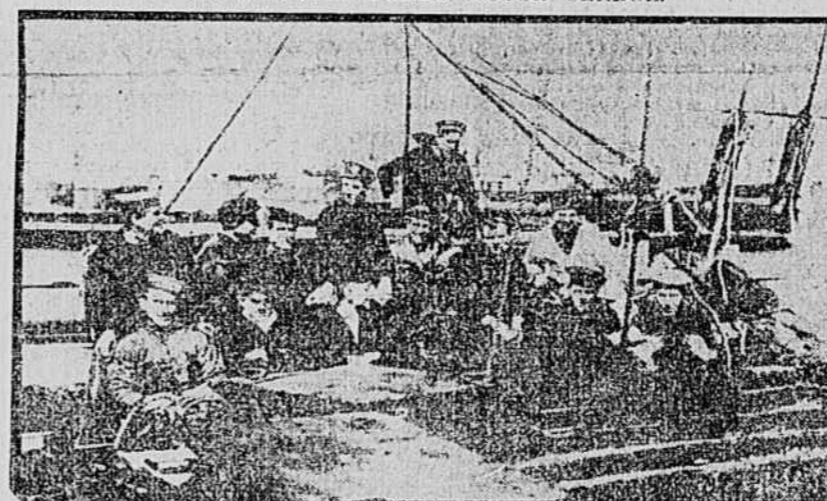
The State Department has made it plain that there are to be no landing parties, beyond those that might be necessary in emergency to put down anarchy in the ports where the ships may lie, nor at present is there any intention of organizing a naval expedition to penetrate the country as far as the capital. Indeed, it was pointed out, the main object of this government, which at this moment is the protection of the lives of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico, probably would be defeated by any such movement as the appearance of a hostile expedition of Americans on Mexican soil, might cause the massacre of many Americans at isolated points in the interior of the country.

The opinion prevails in official circles that this last storm which has broken over Mexico will be followed by the restoration of a permanent stable government. If Madero triumphs he will be so strong as to be able to make short work of the smaller revolts dragging on in outlying portions of the country. If Diaz should gain control of the fortress of Chapul-

(Continued on Third Page.)



CAPT. SCOTT'S POLAR MOTOR SLEDGE.



CREW OF THE TERRA NOVA.

BLOODY BATTLE IN COAL FIELDS

Sixteen Lives Are Lost When Authorities Clash With Strikers.

MARTIAL LAW IN FORCE

State Troops Are Being Rushed to Scene of Latest Outbreak.

Charleston, W. Va., February 10.—Sixteen are dead, including twelve miners and four mine guards, after a desperate battle between striking coal miners and officers in the Kanawha County coal fields to-day. Five companies of State militia reached the troubled zone to-night.

The clash occurred near Mucklow, Fred W. Lester, in charge of mine guards, sought to head off several hundred strikers attempting to gain a position from which they could fire on the town of Mucklow and avoid the range of machine guns. In this skirmish two of the officers were shot dead. Reinforcements appeared and during the afternoon kept up a constant guerrilla warfare. At every point they were met by strikers and were steadily driven back.

The two Charleston companies reached Mucklow at 10:15 to-night. Immediately squads were sent throughout the troubled zone.

All trains of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad into the strike territory tonight are equipped with a machine gun. The gun is served to the rear platform. It is manned at all times and ready for instant use.

The body of James Hendrix, one of those killed to-day, was found on a mountain top overlooking Ronda. In a hand was held glasses and nearly a rifle.

Three of the guards are Wm. Hadcliffe, James Vance and Bernard Crockett. Fred Bohltz, bookkeeper for the Paint Creek Collieries Company, reported killed to-day, still is alive to-night, but has little chance for recovery.

(Continued on Third Page.)

ANTI LIQUOR BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Favorable Action of Upper House Comes at End of Long Debate.

FIGHT PRACTICALLY WON

After Minor Technicality, It Will Go to President for Signature.

Washington, February 10.—The Senate to-night, by viva voce vote, passed the Webb liquor bill, which has already been passed by the House, as a substitute for the Keeney-Sheppard bill. The Webb bill would prohibit shipments of intoxicating liquors from one State to another, when intended to be received or sold in violation of the law of the State to which the shipment is made.

Friends of the legislation now will seek to have the House concur in the Senate bill, which differs from the bill passed by the House only in number. Should that be done, the bill will not be considered in conference, but the measure passed by the Senate will go to the President for his signature.

The substitution of the Webb bill for the Keeney-Sheppard bill came at the close of prolonged debate, and was by viva voce vote, no roll being demanded.

Senator Sheppard, during the day, had failed to get unanimous consent for the substitution of the Webb bill for the measure of which he was a joint author. Senator Keeney, co-author of the Senate bill, closed the debate by asking that the Webb bill be substituted, as the order of the day did not permit the voting on the Webb bill as an independent measure.

The vote was first upon the perfection of the Keeney-Sheppard bill, by a vote of 61 to 23 the Senate agreed to the committee amendment, adding a section to the bill which provided in terms that intoxicating liquors should become subject to State laws upon crossing State boundaries.

Senator Hitchcock's amendment to except liquor intended for personal use was defeated without a roll call, and one by Senator O'Gorman, excepting liquor intended for personal and

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DEATH OVERTAKES FAMOUS EXPLORER COMING FROM POLE

Captain Robert F. Scott and Four Companions, After Reaching Earth's Southernmost Point, Are Overwhelmed and Destroyed by Terrible Antarctic Blizzard.

BODIES AND RECORDS OF JOURNEY ARE RECOVERED BY SEARCHING PARTY

News of Polar Disaster Brought Back to Civilization by Captain of Terra Nova, Vessel Which Took Expedition to South and Was to Return With It When Task Was Over—Pole Attained January 18, 1912, but Victorious Scientists Succumb to Cold Before Reaching Base of Supplies—Mrs. Scott Now En Route to Meet Husband.

London, February 10.—News reached the world to-day that Captain Robert F. Scott, the British explorer, and four of his companions perished in the Antarctic while on their return journey from the South Pole. The dead, in addition to Captain Scott, are Dr. E. C. Wilson, Lieutenant H. R. Bowers, Captain L. E. S. Oates and Petty Officer E. Evans.

They reached their goal on January 18, 1912, about a month after Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian, had planted the flag of his country there. Then they turned back toward the bases they had formed on their outward journey, but were overtaken, overwhelmed and destroyed by a blizzard.

News of the death of the explorers was brought to civilization to-day by the captain of the Terra Nova, the ship which had taken Scott's expedition to the South and which had gone again to bring it back after the accomplishment of its task. A searching expedition recovered the bodies and records of the party.

Brief Bulletins Tell of Disaster.

Only a few brief bulletins were sent to-day from the New Zealand port of Oamaru by the captain of the Terra Nova, who related simply the fate of the party and then proceeded with his vessel for Lyttelton, where he should arrive Thursday.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, this evening announcement was made of the disaster which has overtaken Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition.

Captain Scott's party, said Douglas W. Freshfield, vice-president of the Geographical Society, in making the announcement, found Captain Roald Amundsen's hut and records at the South Pole. On the return trip, about March 20, 1912, eleven miles from One Ton Depot, a blizzard overwhelmed them. They had suffered greatly from hunger and exposure, and the death of Scott, Bowers and Wilson was virtually due to that. They died soon after the blizzard swept down on the party.

Oates died from exposure a few days later. The death of Evans resulted from a fall. The other members of the expedition are reported to be in good health. A searching party discovered the bodies of the victims and records some time later. A message of sympathy to the Geographical Society from the King was read, in which His Majesty said:

"I am deeply grieved to hear the very bad news you give me of the loss of Captain Scott and four of his party, just when we were hoping shortly to welcome them home on their return from their great and arduous undertaking. I heartily sympathize with the Royal Geographical Society in its loss to science and discovery, through the death of these gallant explorers."

Listen Sadly to Heartfelt Tributes.

The message from the King was in reply to a notification of the tidings from the Antarctic, transmitted to His Majesty by Lord Curzon, president of the society. The regular program of the meeting was abandoned and members of the society listened sadly to heartfelt tributes to the explorers.

After giving what details he had received, Vice-President Freshfield reviewed the plans of the expedition, and said:

"No party ever set out better equipped or better fitted by gallantry and experience than its members, from Captain Scott down, to meet the ordinary perils of the poles. But Antarctic travel would not be what it is—a training-ground for the highest qualities of the British race—if these perils could be avoided."

After an expression of sympathy for Mrs. Scott, he concluded: "All we can say to these brave men is farewell. They are a band of heroes whose names will shine as an example of that endurance which is the highest form of courage. Captain Scott will live in our memories as the ideal of the English sailor of our age—a man intellectually gifted, brave, resourceful in all emergencies and full of scientific zeal and enthusiasm."

Members of Parliament and high officials of the Navy Department, including the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, pay high tributes to the explorers in interviews in the morning papers.

The Terra Nova sailed on June 1, 1910, for New Zealand and the South Pole. It was joined by Captain Robert F. Scott a few days later at Cardiff. The expedition consisted of twenty-eight officers and scientists, in addition to a crew of twenty-three picked men from the British royal navy.

Premonition He Would Not Live to Return.

Reports were current at the time the Terra Nova sailed from the Antarctic on December 14, 1912, to bring back the Scott party that some of the members of the relief expedition had expressed grave doubts as to whether Captain Scott and his fellow-explorers would ever return. No reason was given for these doubts, but they were freely bruited abroad.

Mrs. Scott left London five weeks ago for New Zealand to meet her husband there.

The last direct word received from Captain Scott himself was brought by the commander of the Terra Nova from the Southern ice regions, when she returned to Akaroa, New Zealand, on March 31, last year. The brief message was in Captain Scott's own handwriting, and said:

"I am remaining in the Antarctic for another winter, in order to continue and complete my work."

Captain Scott had shortly before sent back a report to his base at McMurdo Sound, showing that on January 3, 1912, he had reached a point 150 miles from the pole, and was advancing toward his destination.

The dispatch from Oamaru, N. Z., this morning shows that in fifteen days he covered the remaining 150 miles, having traveled at the rate of ten miles a day. It was on his return that he and his party were overwhelmed by one of the terrific blizzards so prevalent

(Continued on Third Page.)